

GOING TO DECORATE

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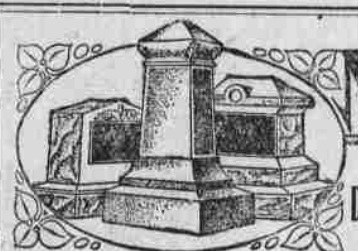
State Historical Society

A LITTLE DAB OF COLOR
AND A LITTLE BIT OF PAINT
MAKES A THING OF BEAUTY
OUT OF A THING THAT AIN'T!

All Branches of Painting.

C. J. NEWMAN

PHONE 29



MONUMENTS

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Durability, Economy and Satisfaction
Are Constantly Being Furnished by us.

Do You Want to See Our Line? It Will Pay You.
A POSTAL CARD WILL DO.

MRS. E. L. SPAUGH
PROPR.

FARMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.

C. J. PERCY & SON.

IRONTON, MO.

Hardware,
Tinware,
Cutlery,
Graniteware,
Silverware,
Stoves and Ranges.

WE ALSO RUN A TINSHOP

In Bad Fix

"I had a mishap at the age of 41, which left me in bad fix," writes Mrs. Georgia Usher, of Conyers, Ga. "I was unconscious for three days, and after that I would have fainting spells, dizziness, nervousness, sick headache, heart palpitation and many strange feelings. I suffered greatly with ailments due to the change of life and had 3 doctors, but they did no good, so I concluded to try Cardui.

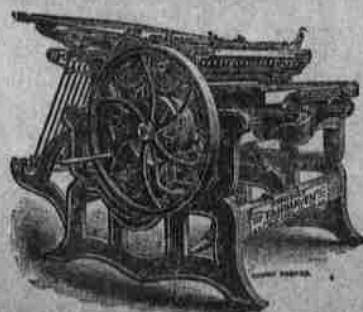
"Since taking Cardui, I am so much better and can do all my housework."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do not allow yourself to get into a bad fix. You might get in so bad you would find it hard to get out. Better take Cardui while there is time, while you are still in moderately good health, just to conserve your strength and keep you in tip top condition. In this way your troubles, whatever they are, will gradually grow smaller instead of larger—you will be on the up-grade instead of the down—and by and bye you will arrive at the north pole of perfect health. Get a bottle at your druggist's today.

8JOB8PRINTING8



Of All Kinds at the Register Office.

Mr. Hilburn.

Ed. Register—It has been asserted by certain writers that the railroad companies are preparing to unload their holdings on your Uncle Samuel, and of course the water will be retained if the companies can dictate the terms of sale. While we are in favor of public ownership of the transportation of the country, we are also favorable to the purchase of the same, but we would first squeeze out the water.

A gentleman from Texas lectured here the 1st of March, and in the course of his remarks he said the railroads of Texas cost for construction and equipment was \$18,000 per mile, and that they paid taxes at the rate of \$8,000 and were capitalized at \$82,000, and that they paid six per cent. dividend on this \$82,000, which would mean a little over twenty-seven per cent. on the original cost of construction and equipment.

By these figures it may be easily seen that the people of Texas are paying for their roads approximately, every four years. The writer has often heard the statement made that to purchase the railroads would entail such a great burden that it would "bust" your Uncle Sam. Now, I don't suppose the Texas railroads are any exception to the rule for American railroads.

The people have built many of the roads and then turned them over to private corporations. The great Mobillier scandal is still fresh in the memory of many of our old citizens where the government gave \$16,000 and \$32,000 per mile for prairie and mountain lands respectively, over which the Union and Central Pacific railroads ran, and then allowed the corporations to issue an equal amount of bonds. And there were hundreds of small communities that were beaten to the tune of many thousand dollars for roads that were never built, or, if they were built, were owned by private corporations.

I have in mind now, a case in Posey county, Indiana, where the citizens of Mount Vernon entered into a contract to pay a certain so-called railroad company \$25,000 when they had fifteen miles of track laid. I helped lay a track over the same route, or part of it, many years after and lots of fresh grading had to be done. The original track had been laid almost on the surface of the ground, and when the five miles were laid and the bonus collected the company defaulted on the wages of their laborers, and the people, who had furnished the one engine used in construction, came and took it away and the company that furnished the rails took them up and hauled them away. The people of Mount Vernon, Indiana, had a lot of good hard experience for their \$25,000 and they had something more; they had a good joke on Old Uncle Joe Wilburn. The construction engine was named after him. He was a former member of the legislature of Indiana and it was freely circulated that if you wanted to hear scientific swearing all you had to do was mention the Joe Wilburn in Uncle Joe's presence.

There are four ways by which the public might acquire the ownership of the railroads: First, by purchase; second, by taxation; third, by competition—that is by building competing lines; fourth, by confiscation. And the laws of eminent domain give Uncle Sam sufficient power without any additional legislation.

F. P. HILBURN,
Stroud, Ark.

OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

(From Osteopathic Health.)
(Published by direction of Dr. W. J. SMITH, Osteopathic Sanitarium, Ironton, Mo., to whom application for further information may be made.)

WELL ASKED AND PLAINLY ANSWERED.

Nearly every State in the Union has now, by suitable legislative enactment, fully recognized Osteopathy and its natural methods of healing the sick. This repeated and ever extending recognition by Legislatures, coupled with a growing realization of the wonders that Osteopathy is accomplishing in restoring health to those who have lost it, have aroused a keen desire in the public mind to know more about the way in which such results are achieved—to know more about the theories upon

which the treatment is based and the range of diseases to which it is applicable.

It is our mission to provide this information. For everywhere it is to the thinking of people—to those who do not condemn without careful thought and investigation, to those who are open to conviction and willing to accept proofs—that the friends of Osteopathy wish to address themselves; and it is the thinking people who everywhere are adopting the new system and relying upon it when ill.

It is the quality of pure sanity which it possesses—the ability to give a logical "reason why" for every item of its procedure—which has primarily caused Osteopathy's tremendous growth (the most rapid and extraordinary growth ever experienced by any new school of healing); but there is another important factor that is even more largely responsible. Never does any man or woman seriously investigate Osteopathy without coming upon its extraordinary record of difficult and abandoned cases that have been cured. Osteopathy could not long endure, no matter how logical its theories, if it was unable to demonstrate these theories continuously and continually, in actual practice every day.

But with sound theories as a basis, and an unparalleled curing record as a demonstration, it is no wonder that every thinking investigator becomes convinced and proceeds to convince others—so that the multitude of those who rely fully upon the new healing becomes daily greater.

Osteopathy's educational campaign is being greatly aided today by physicians who lecture upon the subject—some illustrating their lectures by excellent drawings and photographs. It is our purpose this month to report to you a portion of such a lecture recently delivered to an interesting audience of 1000 people. The lecture itself was very much on the order of several articles that have been printed in this journal—and some of which you have perhaps read; but at its conclusion the lecturer announced that he would endeavor to answer any questions which his auditors chose to ask. Many questions were asked and answered—some of them possibly the very questions which you would like to ask; and, incidentally, a great number of diseases were referred to. It is this "Question and Answer" part of the lecture that we herewith report and five illustrations are also reproduced:

Question—Just how much preparation does the Osteopath receive before he begins treating patients?

Answer—Every accredited Osteopath is a graduate of a regular Osteopathic college; and all of the Osteopathic colleges require personal attendance by each student during three years of nine months each. The actual time devoted to study is thus about the same as in medical colleges; and the Osteopathic student has the advantage of much actual practice, under the direction of competent instructors, before he leaves his college. As many people continue to go to the Osteopathic college centers for clinical treatment, every student becomes proficient in actual practice as well as in theory.

Q.—In what respects does the course of study in an Osteopathic college differ from that in a medical school?

A.—All of the subjects taught in the medical colleges are likewise taught in the Osteopathic institutions, with the exception of materia medica. As the Osteopath does not use drugs, except as antiseptics and as antidotes to specific poisons, his study along that line is limited in accordance with the small necessity that he will have in his practice for drug knowledge. Also, aside from this difference, the Osteopathic course gives much fuller and more thorough attention to the study of anatomy; and the principles and practice of Osteopathy, both as regards diagnosis and treatment, constitute a great field of study that is absolutely not taught at all in the medical schools, either under its proper name or in any other form.

(Continued next week.)

FOR SALE—American Steel Poultry and Rabbit fencing, strong and durable, in 10 and 20 rod rolls, at 35 cents per rod.

W. E. BELL & SON,
Bellevue, Mo.



SPRING GOODS!

Now on Sale, Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SPRING HATS.

Beautiful Hats. Reasonable Prices.

Our Line of Spring

Low-Quarter Shoes

SUITS—Ladies' and Misses'

SUITS—Men's and Boys'

Shirts

Skirts

Collars

Waists

Underwear

Ties, Etc.

The Finest We've Ever Shown!

B. N. Brown

One-Price Cash Store.

Ironton, Mo.

A Bad Boy in Colonial Days.

A notebook of a justice of the peace in Connecticut, in the year 1750, specifies the behavior of a certain small meeting house boy as follows:

"A rude and idle behavior in the meeting house such as smiling and laughing and lolling out the tongue and pulling the hair of his neighbor's simkin in the time of public worship."

Such as throwing Sister Pentecost Perkins on the ice being Sabbath Day or Lord's Day between the meeting house and his place of abode."—Bliss, "Side Glances."

REGISTER Office for Job-Work.

SCHOOL FUND MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, R. H. Abrams and Omay Abrams, his wife, by their certain School Fund Mortgage Deed, dated the 11th day of November, 1904, which said mortgage deed was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Iron County, Missouri, in Book 38, at page 202 of said book, conveyed to Iron County, Missouri, for the use and benefit of the Capital School Fund of said county (therein more particularly described and set forth) the following described real estate, lying and being in said Iron County, State of Missouri, described as follows, to wit:

The north half of lot one of the southwest quarter, the south half of lot one of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all in section thirty-one, of township thirty-one, north, of range four east, containing one hundred and twenty acres;

Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars belonging to the Capital School Fund of said county as follows, to wit:

To the Public School Fund of Township 31, range 3 east, \$350;

For which said amount the said R. H. Abrams, as principal, with J. S. Benson, Add Reese and F. C. Warnecke as securities, executed their bond for the sum of \$350, of even date with said mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1904, and payable on the 11th day of November, 1905, which said bond has become due and remains unpaid;

And, whereas, among other things, it is provided in said deed of mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof, at the time when the same should severally become due and payable according to the tenor and effect of said bond, that the then acting Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, should have power, without suit on said deed of mortgage, to proceed and sell said property conveyed and mortgaged in said deed;

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bond in said deed of mortgage described, by both principal and securities;

Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of mortgage, and in obedience to an order of the Honorable County Court of Iron County, Missouri,

made at the February term, 1911, I, John I. Marshall, Sheriff of said County of Iron, State of Missouri, will, on

Tuesday, April 25th, 1911,
at the east front door of the courthouse, in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the above described real estate, to satisfy said bond and mortgage, and the costs hereon.

JOHN I. MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Iron County, Mo.

Sale of School Lands.

By order of the County Court of Iron County, Missouri, made at the November adjourned term, 1910, thereof, held Monday, January 9th, 1911, I, John I. Marshall, Sheriff of said County, was ordered to offer for sale all of the east half and the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 32, north, of range 4 east, all situate in the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, containing 500 acres, more or less; and in obedience to said order and the power thereby vested in me, I will, on

Tuesday, April 25th, 1911,
offer for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder at the east front door of the court house, in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, and during the session of the April Term of the Circuit Court, within and for Iron County, the above described real estate.

In tracts of forty acres each and at not less than \$1.25 per acre, on credit of twelve months with good and sufficient security, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale; the purchaser or purchasers, however, have the right to pay the same in cash at time of sale, or any part thereof.

JOHN I. MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Iron County, Mo.

NOTICE OF LETTERS.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frank Rothenflue, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of March, 1911, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 9th day of March, 1911.
CHRISTINA ROTHENFLUE,
Executrix.

NOTICE OF LETTERS.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Harriet P. Farrar, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of February, 1911, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 28th day of February, 1911.
G. W. FARRAR, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE AS TRUSTEE.

Whereas, J. R. Edmonds, and Mary E. Edmonds, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of January, 1908, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in Book 54, at page 91, did convey to Charles E. Bolch, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Iron and State of Missouri, to wit:

The southeast quarter of section eleven, (11), and the northeast quarter of section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-one, (31), north, range three (3) east, of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note described therein;

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest, now past due and unpaid;

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in the case of default, removal from the State, or refusal to act of said Charles E. Bolch, as trustee, the then acting Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, shall act as trustee in his stead, and sell the foregoing described property in case of default;

And, whereas, the said trustee, Charles E. Bolch, refuses to act;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of the said deed of trust, I, the undersigned sheriff and trustee, will, on

Monday, April 10th, 1911,
at the east front door of the courthouse in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, sell, at public vendue, the above described real estate and property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said note and the costs and expenses of this trust.

JOHN I. MARSHALL,
Sheriff and Trustee.

Ironton, Mo., February 15, 1911.

NOTICE OF LETTERS.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Whitworth, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of February, 1911, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 9th day of March, 1911.
EDWARD FUNK, Administrator.

NOTICE OF LETTERS.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Whitworth, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 31st day of March, 1911, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the time of the publication of this notice, they shall be forever barred.

This 4th day of March, 1911.
WM. H. WHITWORTH,
Administrator.